

UNRISD

ANNUAL REPORT 2000

United Nations
Research Institute
for Social
Development

WHAT IS UNRISD?

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) is an autonomous United Nations agency engaging in multidisciplinary research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development. Through its research, UNRISD stimulates dialogue and contributes to policy debates on key issues of social development within and outside the United Nations system.

UNRISD was created in 1963 as part of the first United Nations Development Decade. The Decade emphasized a "new approach to development", in which "purely economic indicators of progress were seen to provide only limited insight and might conceal as much as they indicate". UNRISD thus became a pioneer in developing social indicators, and broadened the development debate. Since then, the Institute

has sought to promote a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to social development by focusing on decision-making processes, often conflicting social forces, and the question of who wins and who loses as economies grow or contract and societies change.

UNRISD is an unusually open space for research and dialogue. It is associated with no single specialized agency, it is restricted to no narrow field of concern, and its work is not bound by the bureaucratic or political constraints that frequently characterize many intergovernmental agencies. This provides both an opportunity and an obligation to question prevailing mindsets within the development community and to encourage new thinking. The Institute conducts rigorous comparative research in collaboration with scholars and activists, primarily in the developing world, whose ideas are not sufficiently reflected in current debates. Strong ties to the global research community combined with proximity to the UN system are the comparative advantages of the Institute and help it to carry out policy-relevant research on issues of social development.

Poverty eradication, the promotion of democracy and human rights, gender equity and environmental sustainability are overarching concerns in all UNRISD work. So is the need to understand the rapidly advancing process of globalization, which constitutes one of the defining parameters for social development at the turn of the twenty-first century. These concerns are reflected in research carried out in the Institute's programme areas: Civil Society and Social Movements; Democracy, Governance and Human Rights; Identities, Conflict and Cohesion; Social Policy and Development; and Technology, Business and Society.

UNRISD gratefully acknowledges the support for its activities provided by its core funders: Denmark, Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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CONTRIBUTING TO DEVELOPMENT THINKING AND DEBATES

Geneva 2000 stands out as a highlight of the past year at UNRISD. This Special Session of the General Assembly, held in June, reviewed progress toward implementation of the commitments made at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development. For the event, the Institute commissioned papers from over 40 researchers and synthesized much of its recent work to produce **Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for Social Development**. The report has been published in English, with further editions planned in French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic. Alarming, it shows that since 1995 many initiatives have not evolved beyond rhetoric, perpetuating economic policies that worsen inequality and impede social development.

In 2000, my colleagues and I continued our endeavours to put the Institute's ideals into practice through our research and networking activities, and through concrete initiatives to reach out to high-level policy makers at the international level. Because UNRISD does not face the types of political constraints that might characterize many international, inter-governmental agencies, it has been able to consider developmental problems and challenges from a range of socially progressive approaches.

UNRISD also participated in the five-year review of the Fourth World Conference on Women, organizing a workshop to coincide with the Special Session of the General Assembly, **Women 2000**, in June in New York. The workshop was concerned with issues of gender justice, needs and rights.

In order to contribute to the upcoming United Nations World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, work began at UNRISD during this reporting period on a project titled **Racism and Public Policy**. The project leader began identifying researchers and potential paper writers whose work will form the basis for a three-day event to be held in conjunction with the UN conference in September 2001 in Durban, South Africa.

Research and outreach activities continued under the Institute's other projects throughout the reporting period. Key thematic areas were identified under the project on **Social Policy in a Development Context**, and a conference was organized in Tammsvik, Sweden, in September, to consider them. Seven country case studies were commissioned under the Institute's project on **Globalization, Export-Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy**, and these were discussed at a conference in Bangkok in October. Substantial progress was also achieved on the country and regional overview papers for the project on **Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights**. Members of the UNRISD network on **Neoliberalism and Institutional Reform in East Asia** discussed first drafts of their studies at a conference in Bangkok in May.

Research under the project on **Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization** focused on economic policy making and parliamentary accountability in eight countries, and an international conference—What Choices Do Democracies Have in Globalizing Economies?—was held in Geneva in April. As for the project on **Urban Governance**, in Geneva in May UNRISD hosted the European Science Foundation's annual N-AERUS workshop on the theme Cities of the South: Sustainable for Whom?

A research initiative on HIV/AIDS and social development got under way, with the publication of an overview paper. In-depth case studies will be commissioned in 2001.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Good progress was also made in the area of publications and dissemination. Over 40 publications were released. Major efforts accompanied **Geneva 2000**, including developing and producing an Occasional Paper series and a book-length report; creating a subsite for UNRISD ON-LINE and designing new promotional materials. Web site use was enhanced, both to provide research results and to network and gather information. Improved interactivity, greater user-friendliness and attractive graphic design will be facets of a revamped Web site, on which preliminary work began during this reporting period. Inauguration of the renewed UNRISD ON-LINE is expected in autumn 2001.

In my message to readers of the UNRISD Annual Report 1998–1999, I expressed my belief that the Institute must use its autonomy and global mandate to provide opportunities for new thinking. I emphasized UNRISD's importance as a space, at the international level, in which alternatives to the neoliberal paradigm can be proposed and debated by people of different disciplinary backgrounds and interests—particularly when such ideas are not sufficiently reflected in current development discourse.

In 2000, my colleagues and I continued our endeavours to put these ideals into practice through our research and networking activities, and through concrete initiatives to reach out to high-level policy makers at the international level. Because UNRISD does not face the types of political constraints that might characterize many international, intergovernmental agencies, it has been able to consider developmental problems and challenges from a range of socially progressive approaches.

The Institute has a nearly 40-year history of high-quality, cross-country and cross-cultural comparative research. At the beginning of this new millennium, the intellectual climate is certainly right for the valuable insights generated by this type of research to be brought to the attention of increasing numbers of concerned citizens at both international and national levels.



Thandika Mkandawire
Director

GENEVA 2000: THE NEXT STEP IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In April 2000 UNRISD completed an 18-month inquiry into concrete steps taken to implement the commitments agreed at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development. The Institute carried out this work as a contribution to Geneva 2000 (the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives, and its associated Forum). UNRISD focused particular attention on the first commitment of the Copenhagen Declaration: the creation of an “enabling environment” for social development. More than 40 researchers were commissioned to prepare thematic papers and case studies, while UNRISD project leaders and research assistants took the opportunity to synthesize much of the Institute’s work of the past five years. The main output of this undertaking was a book, published in English in June 2000, titled **Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for**

Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for Social Development, the report based on UNRISD’s work for Geneva 2000, explores efforts to reassert the value of equity and social cohesion in an increasingly individualistic world. Markets in themselves have no capacity to imagine or create a decent society for all. Only the “visible hands” of governments and public-spirited people can do that.

Social Development. Translation of the volume into French and Spanish got under way in summer 2000, and by autumn preparations for Arabic and Russian editions were being made. Ten of the background papers were published in a special series of Occasional Papers for Geneva 2000, while others are making valuable contributions to the new series of UNRISD Programme Papers.

Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for Social Development

The report analyses eight areas of policy and institutional reform that figured prominently in the discourse and agenda of the international development community in the 1990s. These are:

- attempts to integrate social and economic policy;
- efforts to improve the flow of resources for social development;
- democratization;
- public sector restructuring;
- corporate social responsibility;
- the role of civil society organizations in service provision and international decision making;
- efforts to make development more accountable to women; and
- the promotion of “people-centred” sustainable development.

Visible Hands paints a rather disturbing picture of initiatives that remain more at the level of agency rhetoric than effective implementation; and of patterns of economic growth, liberalization and inequality that continue to obstruct rather than facilitate progress in the field of social development. Indeed, the Summit goals of poverty eradication, employment generation and social integration seemed even more distant in June 2000 than in 1995.

At the same time, however, the report indicates that the ideological climate for rethinking development policy is more favourable than it has been for years. Increasing opposition to the social blindness of the dominant neoliberal model has been evident in the growing number of public protests against international trade and finance institutions that are seen to symbolize globalization. There has also been some reassessment of the role of the state, and heightened sensitivity on the part of governments and international financial institutions to social issues and human rights-based approaches.

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A major point to emerge from the report—and which is reflected in the title **Visible Hands**—is that development strategies must reassert human values, human priorities and human agency. There has been too much confidence in the “invisible hand” of an unregulated market and too little understanding of both the social and environmental effects of economic globalization, and the necessary relation between public policy and development. Until this situation changes, states the report, developing countries are likely to lurch from one crisis to another and the Social Summit goals will remain distant.

Geneva 2000 Conference

Visible Hands was launched at a one-day conference during Geneva 2000. The event was an occasion not only to present some of the main findings of UNRISD's inquiry, but also to allow researchers to present their work to the public.

Jomo K.S. of the University of Malaya set the tone for the morning session by reviewing some of the important trends in globalization, income inequality and social policy over the past decade, focusing in particular on the rise of finance capital. Sessions on globalization and social policy, and regulating big business, followed. In opening the afternoon session, Rodolfo Stavenhagen of El Colegio de México suggested that, at the dawn of the third millennium, relatively little had been learned from the past. He challenged the international community to push for people-oriented solutions and states, and talked more broadly about needs, rights and social development. Discussions followed on democratization and public sector reform, and “getting development right for women”.

Dissemination

Visible Hands was the focus of specific dissemination efforts beyond those made at Geneva 2000. UNRISD staff and Board members presented the report at public gatherings as well as meetings of governmental officials from developing and developed countries, non-governmental organizations and the academic community in Brazil, Italy, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Efforts to disseminate **Visible Hands** were boosted in autumn 2000, when a distribution agreement was concluded with Earthscan Publications. Chapters of the report have been available for free via UNRISD ON-LINE since the official launch of the report, and user response has been enthusiastic, with over 2,000 requests registered.

UNRISD's Publications and Dissemination Unit devoted similar attention to dissemination of the series of Geneva 2000 Occasional Papers. Full sets of the papers, or targeted packages, were made available at conferences worldwide, including in Austria, Denmark, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom. They are also available on-line for free and have been downloaded nearly 3,000 times.

GENEVA 2000: THE NEXT STEP IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

UNRISD work for Geneva 2000 was carried out with the support of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Netherlands, Sweden, Swiss Development Cooperation, and UNRISD core funds.

Related activities

UNRISD report to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development

UNRISD was invited by the General Assembly to report on institutional arrangements for social integration, as well as the role of civil society in the planning and provision of social services. The report (**Civil Society Organizations and Social Integration**, United Nations General Assembly Document A/AC.253/16/Add.6, 31 March 2000) was discussed at the thirty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development in March in New York, as it was the principal report requested on this subject.

The report highlights the recent and growing contributions of civil society organizations (CSOs) at both international and national levels, including their role in policy design and advocacy. There is a clear trend toward growing CSO involvement in service provision. More government and donor funds have become available for this at the same time that reform and restructuring are reducing the scope of publicly delivered services. The UNRISD report urges donors to take into account the extent to which CSOs are legitimate representatives of the poor or vulnerable, give voice to those who would otherwise be silent, and develop their activities as an authentic response to community needs.

Seminar on The Role of Civil Society in Policy Formulation and Service Provision

Another aspect of UNRISD's preparations for Geneva 2000 was a seminar on The Role of Civil Society in Policy Formulation and Service Provision, held at United Nations Headquarters in March in conjunction with the second Preparatory Committee meeting. The seminar brought together the authors of some of the background papers and members of UNRISD's network of researchers and activists studying the impacts of civil society at local, national and international levels. More detailed information on the proceedings is available in the issue of UNRISD Conference News titled **The Role of Civil Society in Policy Formulation and Service Provision**.

Exploring Social Policy in West Africa

UNRISD commissioned country studies in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal to examine contemporary trends in social policy and the role of the Social Summit process in shaping the policy agenda in this region. Preliminary research findings were presented at a workshop in Dakar, Senegal that brought together researchers, government planners

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and policy makers, as well as representatives of several NGOs and some international agencies. Much of the discussion yielded important lessons for the donor community. A synthesis report and the country study on Côte d'Ivoire are forthcoming as UNRISD Programme Papers in the Social Policy and Development series (PP SPD 5 **Les politiques sociales en Afrique de l'Ouest: Quels changements depuis le Sommet de Copenhague? Synthèse des études de cas (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Sénégal)**, Momar-Coumba Diop; and PP SPD 9 **Dynamique de la politique sociale en Côte d'Ivoire**, Francis Akindes).

Virtual Forum on Initiatives

In keeping with the call for Geneva 2000 to be an occasion for a diverse range of actors to come together to propose concrete initiatives to promote social development, UNRISD inaugurated a Geneva 2000 section on its Web site to stimulate the flow of information and increase communication related to the event. One facility on the site was the Virtual Forum on Initiatives. Forty-six participants in the Virtual Forum used an on-line form to describe and categorize their initiative, and users could browse or search initiatives using thematic, organizational or geographical keywords. In light of this experience, UNRISD is considering ways to expand interactive use of UNRISD ON-LINE in the future.

WOMEN 2000: GENDER EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

UNRISD contributed to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session for the Beijing Plus Five review, Women 2000, by holding a one-day public workshop in New York in June, titled Gender Justice, Development and Rights: Substantiating Rights in a Disabling Environment. This was also part of the Institute's year-long research project to assess how far contemporary debates on rights and democracy have strengthened women's struggles for gender justice. Eight of the authors of papers commissioned for the project presented their work to an audience of over 200. The workshop examined three dimensions of "rights-based" development: the relationship between needs and rights; whether democracy has empowered women; and women's rights and multiculturalism.

The UNRISD workshop on Gender Justice, Development and Rights: Substantiating Rights in a Disabling Environment examined three dimensions of "rights-based" development: the interface between needs, rights and the delivery of welfare; whether democracy has empowered women; and women's rights and multiculturalism.

Reconciling needs and rights

In many countries, the formulation of formal rights has not been matched by an improvement in the quality of life of the majority. It was argued that even if the state recognizes a right in principle, it also has a responsibility to adopt policies to ensure the universal realization of that right. More generally, workshop participants from different regions expressed concern that political rights have sometimes been granted in place of social rights. The extent to which even political rights can be exercised in the absence of adequate social provisions was a question raised by several participants. It was also suggested that rights can be usefully seen as the codification of needs, reformulating them as legal and ethical norms and thus implying a duty on the part of those in power to provide all the means necessary to make sure those needs are met. In other words, the language of rights enables individuals or social groups to make official, legal claims in defence of their needs.

Women in contemporary democratization

Rights of any kind depend on prior political conditions, and we might say that without political and civil rights there is no guarantee that other rights, even when they are inscribed in laws and constitutions, may be made effective. The 1990s saw considerable advances for women in terms of political representation, albeit from a shamefully low base. In many countries women's organizations and female members of political parties have vigorously lobbied to increase women's representation, notably through quotas. This pursuit of numerical representation ("getting women in") does, of course, beg many further questions. Are "representatives" accountable to their constituents? Are they effective in promoting gender-equitable change? It is possible that women's accession to political power in recent decades has resulted from a particularly favourable context, and the gains made may be more fragile than they appear.

Multiculturalism and universalism

A related, and perhaps the most politically sensitive, issue surrounding rights-based strategies is whether and how such strategies might find a universal application without denying cultural specificity. While the language of rights and citizenship has broad appeal, and is politically

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acceptable and effective in most countries, some governments may respond to it with suspicion. It is sometimes alleged that universal human rights and norms are a form of Western hegemony, and are inappropriate for other cultural contexts. There are many difficult issues concerning what traditions are essential to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of nations and cultures. Is there some way of reconciling such traditions with a quest for gender equality? The evidence showed that culture was more adaptive than was sometimes claimed, and that cultural identity did not have to depend on practices that harmed women. If there is to be a meaningful international consensus on rights, and especially on rights for women, it can only be achieved as part of a process of dialogue in which women's voices are heard.

More information on this workshop is available in the issue of UNRISD Conference News on **Gender Justice, Development and Rights: Substantiating Rights in a Disabling Environment**. Some of the commissioned papers will be published as UNRISD Programme Papers and brought together in an edited volume, and will also be made available on the UNRISD Web site.

UNRISD work for Women 2000 was carried out with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and UNRISD core funds.

IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the future, the comparative advantage of international organizations will rest far more on their capacity to generate ideas and to shape the normative framework for development than on their ability to transfer resources. Yet existing arrangements for improving the knowledge base of the United Nations system seem inadequate, with far too little exchange of information among international organizations, despite the fact that almost all of them have significant research budgets and generate important new insights on problems within their sphere of competence. Moreover, communication between most multilateral institutions and the academic community is weak. And although high-level officials are bombarded with information from many quarters, they rarely have an opportunity to discuss the direction or pace of change with colleagues in other agencies.

With this initiative, UNRISD aims to improve the flow of information among high-level United Nations officials directing research on social development by bringing them together from time to time in an informal setting, where substantive questions of world development can be discussed outside the context of formal interagency meetings.

One way to improve the flow of information among United Nations officials with an interest in social development research is to bring them together from time to time in an informal setting, where substantive questions of world development can be discussed outside the context of formal interagency meetings. UNRISD took a first step in this direction in early November when it held a two-day retreat at the Bellagio Center in Italy. Fifteen high-level officials took this opportunity to exchange views on issues they considered central to social development in the coming decade. Participants came from the ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNIFEM, WHO and the United Nations Secretariat, as well as from the Economic Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Middle East.

Participants exchanged views on the enabling environment for development, paying considerable attention to issues of debt, taxation, development assistance and social spending. They also discussed the implications of global liberalism for poverty, equity and growth, and analysed some of the key political underpinnings of the current global order. Consensus emerged that annual, joint seminars would be a valuable tool for improving knowledge on social development in international organizations. It was agreed that each seminar should focus on a single theme, for which a small number of papers by eminent scholars would be commissioned. UNRISD plans to organize the first seminar, on Equity in the Global Economy, in 2001.

More details on the planning meeting will be found in an issue of UNRISD Conference News, titled **Improving Knowledge on Social Development in International Organizations**, to be published in mid-2001.

This seminar was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

RACISM AND PUBLIC POLICY

UNRISD will contribute to the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance by organizing a three-day conference on **Racism and Public Policy** (3–5 September 2001 in Durban, South Africa). During the 1990s, the Institute carried out extensive research on ethnic conflict, public policy and development. The Institute has considerable experience in work related to identities, social cohesion and social development, and has established an impressive network of scholars that it is drawing on for this conference-project.

UNRISD has asked top social scientists, historians and legal scholars from various regions of the world who have studied racism, xenophobia and public policy to write papers and lead discussions

This UNRISD initiative focuses on four broad themes: the social construction of race and citizenship; the social dynamics of racism and inequalities; organized responses to cultural diversity; and the impact of public policies on race relations. It also examines the opportunities, problems and challenges of public policies devised for overcoming racist and xenophobic practices in different social settings, countries and regions.

at the meeting. They are focusing on four broad themes: the social construction of race and citizenship; the social dynamics of racism and inequalities; organized responses to cultural diversity; and the impact of public policies on race relations. They are also examining the opportunities, problems and challenges of public policies devised for overcoming racist and xenophobic practices in different social settings, countries and regions.

Some of the commissioned papers will be published as Programme Papers on Identities, Conflict and Cohesion. Preliminary information on the UNRISD research will be distributed at the second Preparatory Committee meeting for the conference (May 2001 in Geneva). UNRISD will also make use of its Web site to increase awareness of its work for the conference.

This work is being carried out with the support of UNRISD core funds. Additional fund-raising efforts are under way.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

This programme area analyses some important contemporary social movements, in which alliances are increasingly forged across social groups and continents. It seeks to improve understanding of various forms of local self-organization oriented toward defending or improving access to resources, income and services. It is also following the evolution of the non-governmental sector, exploring the challenges inherent in the triangular relation between the international development community, non-governmental organizations and national governments. During the past year, new research began on *Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods*, and research under the project on *Grassroots Movements and Initiatives for Land Reform* was completed.

CIVIL SOCIETY STRATEGIES AND MOVEMENTS FOR RURAL ASSET REDISTRIBUTION AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS

This project surveys and analyses how civil society groups are working to promote policy changes and institutional reforms that improve resource distribution and livelihoods in rural areas.

Background

In the past, the state was considered in most development policy circles to be the main agent of resource distribution in rural areas. In the past two decades, however, market mechanisms (land and labour markets, increasingly liberalized trade) have been increasingly relied on. At the same time, the role of civil society organizations in campaigning for the livelihoods and rights of the rural poor has gained prominence. This project looks at how these two trends are coming together. It is investigating how civil society groups in diverse rural contexts are supporting the attempts of poor cultivators and wage workers to enhance their productive asset base through land acquisition in market-assisted transaction schemes, improved working conditions and political empowerment.

The project is also emphasizing the ambiguities and complexities inherent in the actions of civil society groups in rural areas. It is examining, in particular, the strategies used by these groups to aid rural producers in asserting their interests more effectively, the obstacles they encounter, and how such experiences might be used elsewhere by people who face similar problems. In the last analysis, the challenge is to build civil society movements that can both address the needs of the rural poor and influence the policies of governments and dominant development agencies in favour of broad structural change.

Progress

During the reporting period, project development took place and researchers were identified to prepare papers, to be commissioned in early 2001, on the following themes:

- peasant participation in multiple production activities and implications for organized social action in rural areas;
- rural youth, marginality and social mobilization;
- the influence of civil society groups in debates on the role of the market in rural asset building and redistribution;
- "market-friendly" land transfer schemes and rural activism;
- political, ideological and other factors behind neglect of peasant organizations in international funding of the rural sector;
- the evolution of alliances between "powerful" groups (large land-owners' associations, paramilitary forces, merchants and traders, agro-industrial groups) and their impacts on rural social movements;
- the effects of electoral politics and decentralization on perceptions of rurality and peasant backwardness;
- institutionalization of peasant-based and other civil society organizations during the post-reform/transformation period;
- linking rural and urban social forces and movements;
- the role of peasant organizations and political parties in mitigating local differences and contradictions in the interest of fundamental livelihood demands; and
- understanding the diversity and originality of political vision and leadership in rural social movements.

The initial work under this project is being carried out with UNRISD core funds. Fund-raising efforts are under way for in-depth studies in Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, India, the Philippines and Zimbabwe. The anticipated outputs include publications, an international conference, and promotion of dialogue and co-operation among diverse social actors and institutions at various levels. The project began in late 2000 and is planned for three years.

GRASSROOTS INITIATIVES AND KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS FOR LAND REFORM

This project facilitated the establishment of land reform knowledge networks in selected countries, and identified positive cases of civil society involvement in land redistribution and titling.

Background

The justifications for promoting land reform are many and compelling. There is consensus among national and international actors about the need for land reform in order to reduce poverty and hunger. In developing countries, the majority of the population consists of landless and near-landless rural workers with inadequate access to a range of productive resources. Much of the cultivated, fertile land is held by a small number of elites. The social reasons for land reform are the possibility of improved justice and equity; a reduction in rural conflict and violence; and greater food security, income and family welfare.

This project aimed to identify and document valuable cases of civil society involvement in land redistribution and titling, and securing rights to land and other productive assets by landless and other marginalized groups in different agrarian contexts. Analytical reports were commissioned to look into these aspects. The project was also involved (together with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty) in the establishment and animation of land reform knowledge networks in seven regions and 23 developing countries (now co-ordinated by the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty). The project began in 1997 and all research, with the exception of work in southern Africa, was completed by 2000.

Progress

An eight-chapter edited volume on land reform (**Land Reform and Peasant Livelihoods: The Social Dynamics of Rural Poverty and Agrarian Reforms in Developing Countries**) was completed and will be published by Intermediate Technology Publications in early 2001. The first chapter examines the major forces and actors shaping current discourses and policies on land reform, and chapter two considers the role of the state, specifically. The third looks at Central American land reform experiences, in particular the current difficulties associated with protecting the benefits of past land reforms. Chapter four discusses the impact of globalization on local initiatives for land reform, and chapter five examines the political economy of the market-based land reform approach being promoted by some inter-

national agencies. Chapter six investigates alliances and legal support for peasants in the process of land reform, and chapter seven traces historical patterns of peasant mobilization. Finally, chapter eight looks at the role of peasant organizations in managing agrarian conflicts.

A volume on regional land reform and civil society initiatives (**Reader on Regional Perspectives on Land Reform and Civil Society**) was completed in December 2000, based on research carried out under the project in Southeast and South Asia, the Near East, Southern and West Africa, and Central and South America. Each chapter analyses the land tenure legislation in the region, the role of the state, market forces, donor agencies and NGOs. The book will be submitted to publishers in the coming months.

Three additional studies were also completed. The first looks at the issue of property rights and participatory approaches to natural resource management. It seeks to demonstrate how property rights and duties related to control over, and access to, land, water, genetic and other natural resources are contested in tenure groups and rural communities, as well as by outsiders such as the state, private individuals and corporate entities. The paper focuses on Burkina Faso, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Senegal.

The second study examines how private security agents and paramilitary forces are used by powerful landowners, agricultural investors and mineral extractors in Colombia. Hired to protect private commercial interests, their activities often spread into repression of peasants, indigenous peoples and social workers demanding land rights and agrarian reforms.

The relationship between land tenure conflicts and demographic factors in densely populated regions and countries in Africa, notably Rwanda and Burundi, are examined in the third study. The paper examines how, in resource-poor areas with limited economic diversification, demographic upheaval can cause tenurial conflict. It also identifies the vectors that may spread conflict to surrounding regions.

Finally, work is under way, with the Southern African Regional Institute for Policy Studies in Harare, on a book on the land and agrarian question in that region. It includes case studies from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The manuscript will be completed in 2001.

This project was funded by IFAD and the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty.

DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The global debate on democratization and human rights can be sharpened by paying greater attention to specific problems of political and institutional reform at the local, national and international levels. The objective of this programme is to identify lessons from the recent experiences of countries beset by economic crisis, where efforts are being made toward democratic governance. Research areas include *Public Sector Reform and Crisis-Ridden States*; *Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization*; and *Urban Governance*.

PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM AND CRISIS-RIDDEN STATES

This project integrates analysis of political and administrative reforms by focusing on specific constraints on state capacity, and on particular reform initiatives to mitigate them: new public management, and power sharing and electoral system design oriented toward equitable distribution of public offices and resources.

Background

Crisis states need to rebuild their institutions if they are to develop capacities to manage conflicts and promote economic and social development. This project examines policy initiatives by governments and international agencies to reform governance and administrative institutions in countries that have been affected by deep economic and political crises.

The project focuses on two main reform initiatives. The first is new public management, which emphasizes downsizing, marketization of public services, decentralized management, pay and employment reforms, and assessment of staff performance and service delivery. The second set of reforms deals with the distribution and management of governmental power. Crisis states are predominantly pluri-ethnic, and they require institutions that can manage ethnic plurality if democratization is to prevent further instability. Reforms include power sharing and electoral system designs that are oriented toward moderation and equity in the distribution of public offices and resources.

Progress

The project's first phase involved commissioning 10 thematic papers, and was reported on in the UNRISD 1998–1999 Annual Report. One of these papers, **Pay and Employment Reform in Developing and Transition Societies**, was published during the present reporting period. An overview paper, **Public Sector Restructuring: The Institutional and Social Effects of Fiscal, Managerial and Capacity Building Reforms**, by the project leader,

draws on the phase one papers as well as other sources, and was published as part of the Institute's work for Geneva 2000.

Fund-raising efforts for phase two were under way throughout this reporting period, but financing has not yet been secured. The second phase of the project would entail the building of research networks around three thematic areas related to:

- employee responses to public sector reforms;
- decentralization, democracy and conflict management; and
- ethnic conflicts, electoral behaviour and governance reforms.

TECHNOCRATIC POLICY MAKING AND DEMOCRATIZATION

This project studies the effects of technocratic styles of economic policy making on the consolidation of democratic institutions, especially in developing and transition societies.

Background

Democratization is associated with sustainable policies, the peaceful settlement of conflicts, human rights, transparency, and leaders who pursue effective social policies. However, global investor insistence on certain approaches to economic management may influence how new democracies work. Efforts to gain their confidence and that of lending agencies may condition the choices of national policy makers and lead them to insulate decision making from legislative scrutiny and public pressures. This may affect social policies that are needed to consolidate new democracies. People may be tempted to channel their claims outside of democratic institutions if they believe the latter do not take decisions to improve their lives. What are the effects of such influences and constraints on new democracies as they become increasingly integrated into the world economy?

The project examines these questions from the following four thematic perspectives.

Global economic policy making and democratic governance

Researchers are studying: the role of credit rating agencies and investment banks on policy making in emerging democracies; the policy preferences of international investors and their effects on national policies and democratic institution building; the effects of the World Bank's structural adjustment participatory review initiative on loan negotiations and

decision-making processes in borrowing countries; and reform of the governance of the international trade and financial system toward more participation and transparency.

National economic policy making and parliamentary accountability

The evolution of national policy-making systems is being analysed, including their links with international financial markets and multilateral lending institutions. Also being studied are: the formation of economic policy elites and independent public authorities for service delivery and macro-economic management; the extent to which representative institutions are sensitive to the socioeconomic concerns of the public and are able to influence key governmental economic policies; and the complex ways in which the economic policy choices of political parties are co-ordinated in parliament.

Democratization and social development

Genuine democratic institutions must not only facilitate participation in governance, but also respond to the public's social concerns. This part of the project examines the impacts of current approaches to economic policy making on policy preferences in the social sector; the strategies that governments employ to recruit support for their economic programmes; social expenditures and electoral cycles; and alternatives to technocratic designs in service delivery.

Democratization, policy making and interest groups

This part of the project examines how governments, employers, labour unions and other civic groups manage what may seem to be a trade-off between concerns for macroeconomic stability and demands for social protection and improved livelihoods.

Progress

The network on economic policy making and parliamentary accountability was launched in January 2000 and comprises eight researchers in Argentina, Benin, Chile, the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Malawi and the Republic of Korea. In April 2000, the Institute organized an international conference and a research workshop.

Under the title *What Choices Do Democracies Have in Globalizing Economies?*, a conference was held in Geneva on 27–28 April 2000. It attracted about 80 participants, representing the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, the diplomatic community and academia. Eighteen experts led the discussions, which focused on five subjects: independent authorities and democratic accountability; democratization and social policy; civil society and technocratic governance; and economic policy making and parliamentary accountability. Keynote addresses focused

on financial globalization, economic policy making and democratization, and on ways of strengthening democratic institutions in the era of globalization.

Conference discussions were thought-provoking, notably on the trend in many countries to create independent authorities to check the discretionary powers of governments and elected officials in key areas of policy making. Such "technocratic" styles of policy making were deemed not to be restricted to the economic field, with social policy making now increasingly affected by the discourse and policy goals of technocrats. The discussion on economic policy making and parliamentary accountability produced an interesting mix of country experiences from Argentina, Benin, Chile, Hungary, India, Malawi and the Republic of Korea. At the close of the conference, decision makers were called on to transcend the constraints imposed by neoliberalism on economic policy making and democratization.

An issue of UNRISD Conference News, titled **What Choices Do Democracies Have in Globalizing Economies? Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization**, presents a full report of the conference proceedings.

Research Workshop

This meeting, held on 28–29 April 2000 in Geneva, focused on how legislatures deal with policy-making regimes that are conditioned by exposure to world markets and multilateral financial institutions. The budget was used as a framework to analyse the bargaining process in each legislative institution. Participants saw three advantages in this approach: first, it allowed determination of the extent to which economic policy elites and the executive are accountable to parliament. Second, it enabled analysis of the trade-offs or complementarities between economic and social policies in the bargaining process. And third, it provided insights into the influence of societal or lobbying interests on the making of economic and social policies.

The research findings will be published in a brief for policy makers concerned with the consolidation of democratic institutions.

This work is supported by UNRISD core funds.

URBAN GOVERNANCE

Projects under this theme bring together activists from community-based and non-governmental organizations, academic researchers and local authorities in collaborative efforts to identify processes for incorporating the voices of the excluded in city-level decision making.

Background

UNRISD has collaborated with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to better understand the roles and impacts of community and volunteer organizations in combating social problems in metropolitan areas, as well as the constraints that such efforts face. Collaboration began in mid-1994, when UNRISD and UNV launched the project **Social Integration at the Grassroots: The Urban or "Pavement" Dimension**, to document and analyse the experiences of NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and volunteer groups in working with vulnerable or marginalized urban populations in 16 cities on four continents. This theme was pursued further—focusing on collaborations between local authorities and community organizations—in another joint project, **Volunteer Action and Local Democracy: A Partnership for a Better Urban Future**.

Progress

Cities of the South: Sustainable for Whom?

UNRISD organized and co-hosted with the Institute for Research on the Built Environment (Federal Technical Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland) the European Science Foundation's Network-Association of European Researchers on Urbanization in the South (N-AERUS) 2000 International Workshop at the Palais des Nations on 3–6 May 2000. One of N-AERUS's stated goals is to heighten the awareness of European Union technical co-operation policy makers about research on the problems of urbanization in developing countries.

The workshop had an apt theme for this purpose. Definitions of sustainable development and their application to urban settlements are constantly evolving. Consensus on basic principles is lacking, and contradictions exist between the needs and interests of donors, aid recipients and local communities. The donors' position seems to be the most influential.

The workshop explored two questions from the perspective of people living in shantytowns: (i) what should be the goals of and approaches to sustainable development; and (ii) how can the research community help the aid apparatus understand these needs and develop effective means of assisting countries to address them? Participants agreed that sustainable urban development should aim to improve the livelihood of the majority of a city's population, while striving to minimize the negative

social and ecological impacts of such efforts. They also agreed that economic globalization had been inimical to these aims in many cities. Researchers acknowledged the importance of recognizing and identifying explicitly the groups that are likely to be the main beneficiaries of the policies and actions supported by their research. They also pointed out the necessity that researchers from the South and North jointly conceive, design and carry out studies, and make the findings available to all actors involved in efforts to build more democratic and humane cities. The Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided funds for 15 researchers from developing countries to travel to Geneva to participate in the workshop. The Institute received additional funds from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation for an edited volume, to be published in 2001, which will include a selection of papers commissioned by UNRISD for the N-AERUS workshop, as well as two others by UNRISD authors. A set of workshop papers will also appear in a double issue of the Oxfam journal **Development in Practice**, guest-edited by the project leader.

Urbanization, adolescents and substance abuse

The WHO's Substance Abuse Programme requested UNRISD's assistance in identifying prospective sites and collaborators for a global research project on the initiation of urban youth into substance abuse. A staff member participated in a week-long planning meeting in Kobe, Japan in February 2000. The proposed research consists of a sample survey of child and adolescent substance abusers and their families. UNRISD also suggested surveying urban CBOs that work to prevent substance abuse and provide therapy. This information would help researchers understand the interactions between existing drug policy, formal institutional approaches to prevention, and local cultural and social factors in specific communities. Because funding for the project is limited, the Institute's methodological concerns cannot be addressed unless there is a second phase of the project. A decision on this will be taken in 2001.

Globalization, Urban Social Policy and Grassroots Participation

During the reporting period, UNRISD began developing a project to study forms of urban governance that affect municipal-level social policy in cities seeking to rapidly internationalize their economies. The starting point for the research is the observation that some of the cities integrating most rapidly into the global economy are also known to be well administered, to provide higher levels of social provisioning than other cities, and to encourage broad and active participation of marginalized groups in municipal decision making. UNESCO's Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, and the UNHCHR, have expressed interest in including aspects of the proposed research in their own workplans. Fund-raising efforts will get under way in early 2001.

SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Social policy is broadly defined as state policies and practices that directly influence the welfare and security of various groups within a particular society. In this programme, the Institute is encouraging interdisciplinary debate on the relation between social policy, social and political institutions, and economic development. Research areas include *Agrarian Change*, *Gender and Land Rights*; *Globalization, Export-Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy*; *HIV/AIDS and Development*; *Neoliberalism and Institutional Reform in East Asia*; and *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

AGRARIAN CHANGE, GENDER AND LAND RIGHTS

This project seeks to improve understanding of how land access varies between contexts marked by distinct class and gender relations, systems of property rights, livelihood strategies, and local- and national-level political dynamics.

Background

Land tenure arrangements remain important determinants of rural living standards, despite the continuing diversification of livelihoods in rural areas. Academic analysts and development practitioners increasingly emphasize secure property rights as a solution to women's unequal access to land (and women's poverty). This project is thus undertaking a gendered analysis of existing tenure systems and government programmes of land reform, to examine the multiple factors that underpin women's unequal access to land in diverse contexts. It is often assumed that individual legal ownership will guarantee claims to subsistence resources. The project is studying specific situations in Brazil, South Africa and Uzbekistan to explore the extent to which legal rights translate into claims to subsistence resources.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the project is also evaluating the extent to which the dominance of this "rights-based" perspective is linked to a positive attitude toward the development of land markets. For if land privatization does increase alienation and concentration, with the risk of producing landless households and a more skewed distribution of landed assets between men and women, what are the alternatives?

Progress

During this reporting period, researchers were identified for the case studies in Brazil, South Africa and Uzbekistan, and a workshop was held in Geneva. The workshop highlighted four questions for the case studies: What is the nature and relative place of the rural economy in the overall economy and its significance to the state? What is the nature and meaning of agrarian reform in different contexts? What is the place and

meaning of land in the household economy (land as a farming resource, land as shelter, and land as a basis for identity)? What additional insights are provided by considering the meaning and place of land from a gendered perspective? A number of methodological issues were also raised at the workshop.

Each case study is addressing these questions, drawing on secondary sources and primary research. The analysis of the policy-making process in Brazil and South Africa draws on interviews with key figures in national parliaments, women's groups, farmers' associations and unions, and relevant government departments. All three case studies also include a substantial field component, which comprises interviews with officials at the provincial, district and village levels, and random samples of rural households.

This component of the project is financed by UNDP. Field research in South Africa and Uzbekistan is funded by FAO.

A study has also been commissioned on policy debates around women and land rights in sub-Saharan Africa (Ghana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe), where women's groups and networks vary in the extent to which they take up land rights as a priority issue. This depends in part on the pressure on land as a resource, as well as whether the country in question has implemented or is in the throes of implementing reforms. In some countries the issue of the appropriate policy to guarantee women access to land seems to be highly contested, particularly whether legal entitlements will secure better distribution of land resources for women than the retention of the guarantees in customary law. At the same time, establishing legal land rights for women inevitably entails dismantling the customary bonds that tie people and land. The legal construction of ownership titles is a critical step in making land a commodity, which makes land alienation and concentration much easier.

This component of the project examines current policy debates in relation to women's land access in sub-Saharan Africa, focusing in particular on the extent to which they advocate individual ownership titles and legal rights, and their attitude toward customary law as a system of guaranteed access. The initial aim is to describe the main positions taken and policy solutions offered by different actors (national women's groups and networks, government departments, international agencies). This is being complemented by exploration of empirical evidence on (i) processes of land marketization; (ii) what is happening to women's land rights under reform and economic change, including land concentration and privatization; and (iii) the extent to which women are able to secure land access through using customary systems of claims and, conversely, legal titles.

The studies on policy debates in sub-Saharan Africa are partially funded by UNDP. In March 2000, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) decided to fund UNRISD's gender projects, which allowed the inclusion of country-level analysis in Ghana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

GLOBALIZATION, EXPORT-ORIENTED EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN AND SOCIAL POLICY

This project examines the nexus between women in the workforce and social policy. Has women's increased employment been a response to changes—negative or positive—in social policy design and delivery? To what extent have changes in social provisions responded to women's increased participation in the labour force?

Background

An important trend in the global economy is the massive incorporation of women into the wage labour force of modern export-oriented manufacturing in the South. This feminization of the labour force in manufacturing is an important strategy for reducing labour costs. It often takes particularly regressive forms, with women at the lowest-paid end of the production chain and deprived of all labour rights. Trade liberalization and heightened export competition associated with globalization have also been flooding many markets with cheaply manufactured products, with increasingly negative effects on manufacturing employment.

This project seeks to understand the relationship between the increasing globalization of production, women's labour market participation, and social policy design and delivery. It examines the extent to which changes in a wide range of social provisions have responded to women's increased labour force participation and pressure to reduce the role and the capacity of the state to finance and deliver social services in China, Hungary, India, Mauritius, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and South Africa.

Progress

A project workshop was held on 27–28 October 2000 in Bangkok, where authors of commissioned papers were joined by experts from the Asian region to discuss the findings of the country case studies and research on wider related issues.

Several common themes emerged from the country cases. Trade liberalization and heightened export competition are flooding many markets with cheap manufactured products, and this is negatively affecting manufacturing employment. In the constant search for cheaper labour, manufacturers no longer hesitate to shift between countries—from East Asia to southern China, from Mauritius to Madagascar, from South Africa to Zimbabwe—and, within national borders, from more “developed” regions to rural hinterlands. There has also been displacement of women workers by “cheaper” migrant labourers in many countries, as well as an increase in subcontracting arrangements, which constitute important challenges for social policy. Furthermore, the incidence of “jobless growth” is beginning to raise questions about whether the demand for manufactured products on the global market is going to keep up with supply. Indeed, it is no longer only the “traditional” agricultural commodity exports of developing countries that are facing deteriorating terms of trade, but also manufactured products into which many Southern countries were advised to diversify. Important points concerning the limits to growth through export trade, and problems of market saturation if all countries pursue export-oriented strategies simultaneously, are being increasingly corroborated.

An approach that focuses on “the impact of globalization on women”, however, can be severely limited. The UNRISD project is thus studying *how* social relations of gender (as well as race and class), shape national and local interrelations with the global economy, with the goal of identifying the possibilities for positive social change. The project is also rethinking the relationship between employment and social policy (or between “the economic” and “the social”) from a gender perspective. This is because even when women are incorporated into the labour market (as they have been in the context of export-oriented manufacturing), this has often not led to any meaningful social entitlements. Under liberalized financial markets, governments are constrained in dealing with unemployment, and state-based social services and welfare entitlements are cut back and “replaced” by market-based provisions—but only for those who can afford them. The reduction in the state component and the concomitant privatization of social policy are also strongly gender biased. Yet it is important to emphasize that even in the more enabling macroeconomic contexts of the 1960s and 1970s, social provisions were rarely universal and inclusive of women. The fact that women do not often have a direct and continuous relationship with the labour market means that they are not considered “real breadwinners”; their access to social provisions thus tends to be indirect and mediated through men. Finally, the project is looking at how the basic rights and entitlements of women workers can be ensured, and their conditions of work improved, without simultaneously eroding their attractiveness—that is, low cost—to employers and reducing the extent of female wage employment.

The current dominant policy agenda promotes the targeting of welfare entitlements and eschews industrial policies. Yet the findings of this project increasingly point to the developmental necessity of the opposite: strategic industrial policies that target and promote certain industries with employment objectives in mind, combined with universal entitlements to social welfare. Such an approach has the potential to improve the lives of women and men alike, even though in practice much will depend on the pressure that female constituencies can bring to bear on the policy process.

This project is funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and UNDP.

HIV/AIDS AND DEVELOPMENT

Many of the elements that either impede or promote an effective response to HIV/AIDS play an equally important role in shaping policy toward other diseases. This project aims to identify specific patterns of development that provide the underlying context for the appearance and spread of HIV/AIDS, to document community responses to the pandemic, and to evaluate national HIV/AIDS strategies in different parts of the world.

Background

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is destroying the lives and livelihoods of millions of people around the world. The situation is worst in regions and countries where poverty is extensive, gender inequality is pervasive, and public services are weak. In fact, the spread of HIV/AIDS at the beginning of the twenty-first century is a sign of maldevelopment—an indicator of the failure at both national and international levels to create more equitable and prosperous societies for all.

Nevertheless, a very small part of all research on HIV/AIDS has been concerned with the development implications of the pandemic. In December 1999, UNRISD therefore accepted an invitation from the Department of Policy, Strategy and Research of UNAIDS to prepare an issues paper on this subject that could provide background for new comparative research.

Progress

The study carried out during this reporting period moves away from an epidemiological or behavioural focus on the pandemic by considering HIV/

AIDS in the context of widespread and worsening poverty. Two strategies adopted by desperate people, attempting to improve their income, are particularly conducive to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The first is migration in search of work, whether within countries or across borders. The second is poverty-driven commercial sex work. Both place men and women in particularly high-risk situations, in which institutions providing normal support for stable family relations are absent. And both would be largely obviated if adequate opportunities for making a living were available at home.

For some, HIV/AIDS infection is the first major disaster in their lives. But for many more, the disease is just an additional problem on top of many others. The paper discusses the series of shocks which, during the past few decades, have exacerbated the already precarious living conditions of large numbers of people and made them more susceptible to disease. In addition to natural disasters, these shocks include debt crises and structural adjustment programmes that have intensified economic recession, reduced employment and limited the coverage and quality of social service provision in many parts of the developing world. Wars and civil violence have further weakened economies, uprooted populations and diverted much-needed resources from health care.

From the beginning of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, non-governmental organizations and community groups have played a critical role in dealing with it. The study provides examples of vigorous community responses to the disease, and then goes on to analyse efforts by national and international institutions to learn from and support popular initiatives. A central conclusion of the work is the importance of understanding not only the *content* of successful programmes, but also the *process* through which they have been developed. If the pandemic is to be brought under control, networks of social solidarity and broad-based political action must be strengthened, and opportunities for decent livelihoods must improve.

A draft of the paper, which ends with suggestions for further social science research on HIV/AIDS and development, was discussed at a small UNRISD/UNAIDS seminar held on 30 May 2000 in Geneva. The final version was published jointly by the two institutions in December.

Concurrently, UNRISD took the first step toward initiation of a new comparative research project in this field. The authors of the UNRISD/UNAIDS paper have been asked to form a network of social scientists and activists working closely with grassroots HIV/AIDS organizations, and to commission a number of studies on popular responses to the pandemic.

A grant from UNAIDS and UNRISD core funds support this initiative.

NEOLIBERALISM AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN EAST ASIA

The goal of this project is to inform policy makers in East Asia and in international financial institutions of alternative possibilities for reform.

Background

The Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998 was brought on by a failure of “institutions” at both global and national levels. At the national level, these countries are charged with having systems of “crony capitalism”, understood as the absence of transparency and rule of law. Dismantling the institutions of crony capitalism, and replacing them with regulatory agencies—as might be found in the Anglo-American world—has become the thrust of reform demanded by international financial institutions.

However, several points should be borne in mind. First, the institutions singled out as examples of crony capitalism today, were the ones deemed the engines of growth yesterday. Before making policy prescriptions, it is critical that the logic and evolution of these institutions be carefully examined, and the social and economic functions they have fulfilled fully understood. Second, the demand for one-size-fits-all institutional reform leads policy makers to see their options in terms of either maintaining the discredited *status quo* or embracing neoliberalism in its entirety. Understanding the gap between neoliberal nostrums and real practices may allow both the public and the policy community to think more creatively about the range of possibilities for institutional reform. Third, the current crisis in East Asia follows in the wake of previous experiences of economic crisis and reform in Africa, Europe and Latin America in the 1980s. This project identifies some of the positive and negative lessons of previous reforms.

Progress

The project focuses on problems of lack of transparency and rule of law; industrial policy; inflexible labour markets and social policy; private sector governance; and developmental norms and ideology. Over the past year, 12 papers were commissioned on these themes, and a conference was held in Bangkok on 12–13 May 2000.

The first theme, *the meaning and practice of the rule of law in East Asia*, has given rise to a number of interesting research questions and findings. How can transparency be encouraged in the nexus between the state, banks and business? Is it possible to build on certain informal relationships

that worked well in East Asia to create a different legal culture that will bring about economic development and empowerment? Different ways of understanding and implementing the rule of law in different legal traditions are also being considered.

In focusing on *industrial policy and the economic bureaucracy*, researchers are considering whether some of the derided state institutions of industrial policy making in the region should be reinvented, instead of dismantled as part of reforms. They are drawing on experiences in Africa and Latin America, where neoliberal reforms often led to the splintering of state development institutions, with no replacement arrangements foreseen. Research is identifying aspects of industrial policy and bureaucratic co-ordination that have worked well, with an eye to adapting them to the challenge of protecting domestic societies in an era of economic globalization.

So-called *inflexible labour markets* are also being dismantled as part of the prescribed reforms in East Asia. In the absence of social welfare programmes, however, the institution of lifetime employment is often people's only social safety net. Thus the massive layoffs demanded by the IMF, combined with the demand for new bankruptcy laws to liquidate firms, have wreaked havoc with the existing social compact in parts of the region. Under the theme of *social and labour policy*, researchers are analysing whether labour markets are really as inflexible as alleged. They are also considering what, if anything, might replace paternalistic practices in industrial relations.

The fourth area being considered is *governance of the private sector*. Business conglomerates in the region are often likened to feudal fiefdoms, family owned and controlled, often hugely leveraged and inefficient. Studies on this theme are considering whether it is possible—or desirable—to take this pattern of business governance, which has such a long and definite history, abstract it from the larger social structure, and try to make it mimic Anglo-American corporate governance.

Finally, in reflecting on *cultural norms, ideology and other mobilizing myths*—such as “Asian values”—researchers are considering whether norms and values specific to different civilizations can be used to obtain socially desirable outcomes. How can economic institutions work with the existing culture and the value system, rather than against it?

Some of the commissioned papers will be published as UNRISD Programme Papers, and brought together in an edited volume. A report on the conference will be available in early 2001.

This project is partially funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.

SOCIAL POLICY IN A DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This project aims to provide the intellectual underpinnings for why social policy belongs at the core of development policy. This means moving away from social policy as “safety nets” that mitigate development disasters, toward its conception as a powerful instrument that works in tandem with economic policy to ensure equitable and socially sustainable development.

Background

How can social policies be used to enhance social capacities for economic development without, in the process, eroding the intrinsic values of the social ends that policy makers claim to address? This project aims to provide the intellectual underpinnings for why social policy belongs at the core of development policy. This means moving away from social policy as “safety nets” that mitigate development disasters, toward its conception as a powerful instrument that works in tandem with economic policy to ensure equitable and socially sustainable development.

The problematic relationship between social welfare and economic performance has a long history. Although much contemporary criticism of economic development is directed at the absence of “social dimensions” as core concerns, most of the pioneers of economic development were drawn to the subject because it addressed issues of poverty. They considered elimination of poverty the central preoccupation of development, and economic growth an important *instrument* for achieving that goal. In recent years, however, the dominant view has seen social expenditure as merely paying for social consumption. As such it is considered to have a negative impact on economic development because it reduces savings and, therefore, investment.

The opposing point of view restates the trade-off thesis in favour of equity. Here the use of social policy as an instrument is unacceptable on principle, because it downplays the importance of social goals. Usually, critics of instrumentalization are engaged in project or micro-level activities to empower social groups or address problems of poverty directly. With their attention fixed on the livelihood strategies of individual households or communities, however, many of them fail to relate these micro-level strategies to macro-level social policies or economic performance. As a consequence, social development has tended to focus on needs, whether expressed as “basic needs” or “sustainable livelihoods”. While such a focus has served as a healthy reminder of the purpose of economic development, it has also tended

to give social policy a residual character—something that merely entails costs and is thus likely to slow economic development.

Progress

During the past year, a state-of-the-art paper was completed by the project leader and is slated for publication in early 2001. This paper, which draws on a vast literature to critically review a wide range of social policy issues, provided the background for a research conference on 23–24 September 2000 in Tammsvik, Sweden. Over 40 specialists representing academic and research institutions, and national and international agencies, were invited to comment on the paper from the perspective of their own areas of expertise, and to propose specific questions for future research. The discussions at the conference fell under four thematic areas: social policy and macroeconomic policy; integrating “the economic” and “the social”; industrialization, employment and social policy; globalization, social security and the privatization of welfare; and welfare regimes, social settlements and livelihoods: the usefulness of a North-South dialogue on social policy. Some of the speakers have been asked to develop their ideas into full-length papers. The project is being further developed, drawing on the contributions to the conference.

The conference was organized in collaboration with Olof Palme International Center (OPIC) and with funding from Sida. A comprehensive report will be available in early 2001 in an issue of UNRISD Conference News, titled **Social Policy in a Development Context**.

TECHNOLOGY, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

The world is caught up in a rapidly accelerating process of scientific, technological and managerial change that can benefit the majority of humankind or, on the contrary, only benefit the few. UNRISD work in this programme area draws on case studies and debates at national and international levels to explore ways of encouraging more socially responsible use of science, technology and private sector resources. Research areas include *Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development* and *Information Technologies and Social Development*.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This project promotes research and policy dialogue on corporate social and environmental responsibility in developing countries.

Background

This project examines the extent of improvements in corporate environmental management and stakeholder accountability, and the types of policies, pressures and partnerships that promote socially responsible changes in business practices. Particular attention is focused on the social and environmental impacts of corporate activities in developing countries.

Progress

In January 2000 the MacArthur Foundation approved a seed grant for research on **The Potential and Limits of Voluntary Initiatives in Developing Countries**. This research examines various types of voluntary initiatives, such as codes of conduct, corporate social investment programmes, environmental certification and social reporting, which aim to improve the social and environmental performance of large firms. Many corporations now claim to be taking steps to improve their environmental and social performance through the use of such initiatives. There is considerable debate, however, about their effectiveness, whether they constitute an appropriate alternative to governmental regulation, and their role in developing countries where companies may not be subjected to the types of pressures that encourage corporate social responsibility in industrialized countries.

A seminar-workshop was held in Geneva on 23–24 October 2000 to assess the effectiveness of international regulation of transnational corporations, the role of codes of conduct and certification schemes, and the experience of promoting socially and environmentally responsible business in Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore and

South Africa. The country presentations revealed how different patterns of industrial development, social change and globalization are producing very different outcomes in terms of corporate social and environmental responsibility. The forces and actors promoting corporate responsibility also vary between countries. The workshop discussions stressed the importance of continuing research to clarify the types of pressures and opportunities that might promote corporate responsibility. They also emphasized the dangers of generalizing about the positive or negative effects of voluntary initiatives. Their effectiveness varies considerably depending on the type of stakeholders involved, the regulatory context in which they arise and the motivations of business. Selected workshop papers will be published in 2001, as will a report on the seminar.

An UNRISD proposal for more in-depth research on corporate responsibility and voluntary initiatives was one of 10 (out of 132) that received funding in late 2000 from the Collaborative Research Competition of the MacArthur Foundation's Program on Global Security and Sustainability. This will allow the project to continue until 2003, with in-depth case studies in Mexico, the Philippines and South Africa. Work will also be carried out in three other developing countries, and on issues related to regulation of transnational corporations, public-private partnerships and the corporate accountability movement.

Publications

The project leader undertook a preliminary analysis of corporate social and environmental responsibility, and the paper (**Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development**) was published as part of the Institute's work for Geneva 2000. The study finds that while various pressures and market opportunities are encouraging some firms to improve their environmental and social record, changes in corporate policies and practice remain incipient, piecemeal and spread unevenly in terms of companies, sectors and countries. The paper also examines the dominant view that the best way to promote corporate responsibility is via voluntary initiatives and partnerships. Despite their obvious appeal, such arrangements also carry inherent dangers—not least the possibility that they will be used as poor substitutes for stronger forms of regulation and civil society or trade union activism.

During the reporting period, the project also looked at the issue of UN-business partnerships. A paper on this topic, "UN-business partnerships: Whose agenda counts?", was excerpted in **UNRISD News** (No. 23, Autumn/Winter 2000). It points to various potential benefits of partnerships in terms of resource mobilization, and the promotion of certain values and new forms of governance. But it also notes that some United Nations agencies appear to be paying insufficient attention to certain risks associated with partnerships: conflicts of interest, increasing self-

censorship, poor choice of partners, tarnishing of the UN's reputation, and straining of relations between the UN and an important sector of the corporate accountability movement.

An extensive bibliography and list of relevant on-line resources on corporate social and environmental responsibility were also prepared, and will be posted on the UNRISD Web site in 2001.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This project considers the implications of new information and communications technologies for social, economic and political development in the South.

Background

How are different kinds of people in the developing world being affected by rapidly evolving information technology (IT)? And what does the "information revolution" mean for broader processes of socioeconomic and political change? Are the new technologies playing a significant role in strengthening collective strategies for promoting economic growth, social welfare and democracy? Or are they simply reinforcing a tendency toward greater differentiation between the haves and have-nots?

To begin to answer these questions, it is necessary both to sponsor new research in specific Third World settings and to place national experiences in a broader, international context. Global IT policy plays a major role in determining the conditions under which individuals, firms and governments of developing countries can participate in the information revolution. So, too, do the business strategies of multinational corporations.

Progress

Global IT issues

During this reporting period, UNRISD commissioned preparation of the **Citizens' Guide to Global IT Governance**. The book will provide a concise analysis of the international institutional setting in which policies are discussed and formulated. It will evaluate the changing strength and mandates of the ITU, WTO, World Bank and IMF, WIPO and UNESCO, among others, and explain how debates are evolving in these institutions.

The Guide will also discuss possibilities for citizens' organizations to affect the content of policy. It will be completed in 2001.

This work follows the publication of an issues paper (**ICTs and Social Development: The Global Policy Context**) that reviews some of the key global policy issues in the information technology field: liberalization and privatization of telecommunications services, provision for most-favoured-nation treatment in the World Telecommunications Agreement, policy debates surrounding the provision of satellite services, reform of the international account rate settlement system, management of the electromagnetic spectrum, intellectual property rights, electronic trading and Internet governance.

Senegal country project

Work also continued on the Senegal country project during this reporting period. An overview paper was completed, tracing the social and economic history of IT in Senegal; reviewing existing studies on communications, informatics and the media; and highlighting gaps in understanding how information technologies are currently being used by different social groups. This paper was presented at a research seminar in Dakar on 31 January–1 February 2000; and, following revision, it was placed on UNRISD ON-LINE in English and French. It will be published early in 2001 as an UNRISD Programme Paper on Technology, Business and Society.

A team of 12 Senegalese researchers worked throughout 2000 on original studies on the following issues:

- the implications of new ITs for growth and patterns of economic development;
- how ITs are being used in formal private sector enterprises and in the informal sector;
- ITs and the media;
- ITs, popular participation and democracy;
- the changing use of ITs by the Senegalese non-governmental organizations; and
- the use of ITs in secondary and higher education.

First drafts of three reports were received in late 2000, and the rest are expected in early 2001. An overview volume will be prepared by the Senegal project leader during 2001.

The Senegal country project also sponsored a monthly newspaper supplement, titled **Les TIC et le développement social au Sénégal**, which appeared throughout the second half of 2000 in a leading Dakar daily, **Sud quotidien**. Each supplement contained four pages of news, interviews and analysis, focusing on a major IT issue. Some of the material came from ongoing research, and some was written by journalists specifically for each supplement.

Funding for the Senegal country project is provided by the Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation.

OUTREACH

During the past year, the Publications and Dissemination Unit focused on implementing its six-point outreach strategy. The Unit also devoted a substantial amount of time and resources to preparing for Geneva 2000. This included developing and producing a series of 10 Occasional Papers; producing and publishing a book-length report; designing and implementing a subsite for UNRISD ON-LINE; and producing related promotional materials. While efforts were mainly focused in these areas, regular work continued, resulting in the production and distribution of over 40 publications.

The continued relevance of UNRISD in the coming years will depend on its ability to stimulate global debate on issues of social development *and* to communicate its message to a range of actors effecting global change. In pursuit of these goals, UNRISD is implementing flexible outreach strategies and producing a range of outputs relevant for and accessible to a variety of audiences.

PUBLICATIONS

Background

UNRISD undertakes both commercial arrangements for and internal production of publications. Every effort is made to translate UNRISD work and use a geographically diverse range of publishers in order to make it accessible to a wide audience and, in particular, to readers in the countries where research has been carried out. In-house publications provide flexibility in determining format, pricing and distribution policies as well as the ability to publish and disseminate research results rapidly.

Progress

A full list of the publications produced during the reporting period, most of which are described in the preceding pages, appears in the annex.

In addition to the publications produced for Geneva 2000, of particular note during the past year was the introduction of **UNRISD Programme Papers**. The Institute's working papers were published as Discussion Papers (those well-known green publications) between December 1987 and April 2000. Working papers are now published in five series of Programme Papers. These reflect the 1999 reorganization of the Institute's research into five programme areas (Civil Society and Social Movements; Democracy, Governance and Human Rights; Identities, Conflict and Cohesion; Social Policy and Development; and Technology, Business and Society), with a sixth series for papers that address UNRISD's overarching concerns.

UNRISD 2000+ A Vision for the Future of the Institute, which outlines the programme areas from the perspectives of both past UNRISD work and future usefulness to the United Nations and global research communities, was also published.

Translation of **Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for Social Development**, the Institute's report for Geneva 2000, got under way in French and Spanish, and arrangements were made for work to begin on Russian and Arabic editions in early 2001.

OUTREACH

DISSEMINATION

Background

UNRISD used a range of dissemination channels during the reporting period—conferences and workshops, specialized and mass media, distribution networks and UNRISD ON-LINE—to increase awareness of the results of the Institute's research. Some of these activities are described under the relevant project entries on the preceding pages. The Publications and Dissemination Unit also concentrated on implementing its six-point outreach strategy. Some points were fully achieved, and progress was made in the remaining areas. Details are given below.

UNRISD hired a new Information Officer in November 2000, which has brought new energy and fresh ideas to the Institute's outreach efforts.

Progress

Institutional identity

During the reporting period, the Publications and Dissemination Unit conceptualized, drafted and produced a set of promotional documents. These documents comprise an information brochure in English, French and Spanish; a multilingual publications catalogue; and an annual report. These are practical tools aimed at disseminating information about the Institute's methodology, current work plan and publications to a wide audience.

Expansion of Web site use

UNRISD continued to expand the use of UNRISD ON-LINE, as a means for both providing information, and networking and gathering information. The site is updated with substantive information once a month, and to the greatest extent possible all in-house publications are made available on the site free of charge. Because UNRISD did not have dedicated Web resources during the reporting period, efforts were also made to streamline document processing, enabling both print and electronic publication from a single source file.

The Institute developed a Virtual Forum on Initiatives to collect information on work related to Geneva 2000; more than 40 individuals and organizations participated. On-line registration for UNRISD conferences was also made available, and data collected in this way are interfaced with project databases, thus automatically building specialized mailing lists.

The e-mail distribution list to which users can subscribe to be informed of monthly updates to UNRISD ON-LINE grew from 450 to 3,200 people during the reporting period. Statistics on how the Web site is being used reveal increased interactivity. An average of 1,500 documents were downloaded directly from the site or delivered via e-mail each month in 2000. Site facilities for conference registration and publication orders also received increasing use.

OUTREACH

In order to provide users with a state-of-the-art, more information-rich and wieldy site, a major overhaul is planned for 2001. The site's new presentation will include a greater quantity of original documents and substantive, quality research results, in response to the stated needs of UNRISD's growing constituency.

Traditional audiences and targeted distribution

The Institute continued to support traditional audiences worldwide through the publication of its research results in a variety of formats. The new series of Programme Papers, described above, enables UNRISD to provide results more effectively to specific audiences and strengthen ties with academic readership.

UNRISD sought to cultivate new audiences through partnerships and dissemination to special mailing lists. Response to the depository library system, implemented in 1999, was favourable in 2000. During the reporting period, 42 in-house publications were provided to the 226 participating libraries, mostly in developing countries. Dissemination efforts were also made more effective through the continual review and improvement of project-specific and thematic mailing lists. Such specialized mailing lists were developed on information technology; gender; democracy and technocratic policy making; business responsibility; and Geneva 2000.

Work is continuing on two additional aspects of the outreach strategy.

User-friendly formats

UNRISD is working to provide research results in user-friendly formats, thus making them more suitable to the needs of a wider audience. A new briefing paper-style series was conceptualized. These publications are planned as short pieces for targeted distribution to policy and decision makers in the field of development, as well as activists and journalists. A brief may draw on material from one project, across projects in a wider programme area, or across programme areas. The series is intended to be flexible and published to articulate and disseminate particularly policy-relevant research findings.

Introducing research results into policy debates

The Institute is increasingly aware of the importance of using its position within the United Nations system to provide research-based inputs into the policy debates of other agencies and international organizations. The Publications and Dissemination Unit is exploring ways to use UNRISD ONLINE and e-mail to support these efforts, as well as to bring research findings from the South more systematically into policy discourses at the international level.

ADVISORY WORK

In addition to ongoing research and project administration, UNRISD staff members act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutes and universities. Such work enables the Institute to contribute to the programme development and activities of other institutions and groups, while staff members benefit from the exchange of ideas and are also able to network, identify potential researchers and explore opportunities for funding.

Advisory work takes many different forms: co-ordinating research projects; preparing or commenting on reports and papers; developing new programmes and evaluating existing ones; serving as resource persons; acting as speakers, lecturers and discussants at conferences, workshops and seminars; and serving as committee or board members. UNRISD staff members carried out advisory activities on over 50 occasions during the reporting period. While most of this work is done on an informal basis, in some cases the Institute is contracted by other institutions to carry out specific tasks.

GRADUATE STUDENT PROGRAMME AND RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

UNRISD provides a limited number of outstanding graduate students from around the world with the opportunity to gain experience in an international research setting. Students are selected on the basis of their academic experience and interests. They spend a minimum of two months at UNRISD assisting project leaders in developing project proposals, compiling annotated bibliographies and data, helping to organize research seminars and translating correspondence. During this reporting period, students from Belgium, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States spent time at UNRISD.

During the reporting period, UNRISD also prepared and submitted a funding request for a programme of Research Fellowships on Social Development for scholars from developing countries. Fellows (holding a Ph.D. or M.A. with at least three years of work experience in an academic or research institution) would be able to gain professional experience in an international research setting by directly participating in the Institute's ongoing research programmes, writing and publishing reports, and helping to organize meetings and conferences. Fund-raising efforts continue for this initiative, which would allow UNRISD to host up to five fellows each year.

FINANCES

2000 Income and Expenditures, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities (at 31 December 2000; in USD)

INCOME

Contributions to the Core Fund

Denmark (DKK 1,900,000)	223,107
Finland (FIM 1,000,000)	149,468
Mexico	2,500
Netherlands	500,000
Norway (NOK 3,000,000)	355,484
Sweden (SEK 6,000,000)	676,876
Switzerland (CHF 96,040)	57,855
United Kingdom (GBP 200,000)	317,840

Total 2,283,130

Contributions to Projects

Governments	
Netherlands	93,457
Sweden	139,728
Switzerland	23,392

Subtotal 256,577

International Organizations

Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty	12,500
FAO	15,000
WHO (on behalf of UNAIDS)	30,000

Subtotal 57,500

Foundations

MacArthur Foundation	75,000
Rockefeller Foundation	172,450

Subtotal 247,450

Total 561,527

Subtotal: Contributions to the Core Fund and Contributions to Projects 2,844,657

Miscellaneous Income

Interest on short-term deposits	119,750
Publications and royalties	14,182
Savings on prior-year obligations	47,508
Other miscellaneous income	103,476

Total 284,916

Total: 2000 Income 3,129,573

FINANCES

EXPENDITURES

Meeting of the Board	24,293
Executive direction and management	248,206
Research programme and project implementation	1,631,449
Publications and dissemination	331,599
Administration and finance	485,024
Subtotal	2,720,571
 Programme support costs payable to UNOG	 190,440
Total: 2000 Expenditures	2,911,011

Excess of 2000 Income over Expenditures	218,562
Accumulated core and project funds brought forward from 1999	1,559,285
Total: Accumulated core and project funds carried forward to 2001	1,777,847

ACCUMULATED CORE AND PROJECT FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD TO 2001

Assets

Cash and short-term deposits	1,951,732
Accrued interest receivable	53,388
Due from United Nations General Fund	200,442
Accounts receivable	22,747
Total	2,228,309

Liabilities

Accounts payable	9,931
Unliquidated obligations	440,531
Total	450,462

Net Assets at 31 December 2000 1,777,847

Funds managed directly by or implemented through allotments issued to UNRISD in 2000

UNDESA	25,500
UNDP	129,541
Total	155,041

ANNEX: PUBLICATIONS 1999*–2000

BOOKS

- **Derechos@Glob.Net: Globalización y derechos humanos en América latina**, edited by Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara and Alberto Minujin, co-published with UNICEF and Editorial Santillana, 1999
- **Lima megaciudad: Democracia, desarrollo y descentralización en sectores populares**, by Jaime Joseph A., co-published with Alternativa and UNV, 1999
- **Agricultural Expansion and Tropical Deforestation: Poverty, International Trade and Land Use**, Solon Barraclough and Krishna Ghimire, co-published with WWF and Earthscan, 2000
- **Forest Policy and Politics in the Philippines: The Dynamics of Participatory Conservation**, edited by Peter Utting, co-published with Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2000
- **Gendered Poverty and Well-Being**, edited by Shahra Razavi, co-published with Blackwell Publishers, 2000
- **Renewing Social and Economic Progress in Africa: Essays in Memory of Philip Ndegwa**, edited by Dharam Ghai, co-published with Macmillan, 2000
- **Rights@Glob.Net: Globalization and Human Rights in Latin America**, edited by Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara and Alberto Minujin, co-published with UNICEF and Editorial Santillana, 2000
- **Social Development and Public Policy**, edited by Dharam Ghai, co-published with Macmillan, 2000
- **Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for Social Development**, UNRISD (distributed by Earthscan), 2000

GENEVA 2000 OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- OPG 1 **Civil Society, NGDOs and Social Development: Changing the Rules of the Game**, Alan Fowler, January 2000
- OPG 2 **Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development**, Peter Utting, January 2000
- OPG 3 **Public Sector Restructuring: The Institutional and Social Effects of Fiscal, Managerial and Capacity-Building Reforms**, Yusuf Bangura, February 2000
- OPG 4 **Women in Contemporary Democratization**, Shahra Razavi, February 2000
- OPG 5 **Globalization and Social Policy: The Threat to Equitable Welfare**, Bob Deacon, March 2000
- OPG 6 **Promoting Sustainable Human Development in Cities of the South: A Southeast Asian Perspective**, Adrian Atkinson, May 2000
- OPG 7 **The Political Economy of Pension Reform: Latin America in Comparative Perspective**, Evelyne Huber and John D. Stephens, May 2000

* July–December 1999; titles published between January and June 1999 appear in the 1998–1999 Annual Report.

ANNEX: PUBLICATIONS 1999–2000

- OPG 8 **Reproductive and Sexual Rights: Charting the Course of Transnational Women's NGOs**, Rosalind P. Petchesky, June 2000
- OPG 9 **Global Economic Trends and Social Development**, Ajit Singh, June 2000
- OPG 10 **Globalization and Social Development after Copenhagen: Premises, Promises and Policies**, Thandika Mkandawire and Virginia Rodríguez, June 2000

PROGRAMME PAPERS

Programme Papers on Civil Society and Social Movements

- PP CSSM 1 **Trade Unions and NGOs: A Necessary Partnership for Social Development**, Dan Gallin, June 2000
- PP CSSM 2 **Civil Society Organizations and Service Provision**, Andrew Clayton, Peter Oakley and Jon Taylor, October 2000
- PP CSSM 3 **Social Movements, Activism and Social Development in the Middle East**, Asef Bayat, November 2000

Programme Paper on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights

- PP DGHR 1 **Pay and Employment Reform in Developing and Transition Societies**, Willy McCourt, July 2000

Programme Papers on Social Policy and Development

- PP SPD 1 **External Dependency and Internal Transformation: Argentina Confronts the Long Debt Crisis**, Jorge Schvarzer, May 2000
- PP SPD 2 **Social Indicators and Welfare Monitoring**, Gøsta Esping-Andersen, May 2000
- PP SPD 3 **Empirical Inquiries and the Assessment of Social Progress in Western Europe: A Historical Perspective**, Jean-Michel Collette, June 2000
- PP SPD 4 **AIDS in the Context of Development**, Joseph Collins and Bill Rau, December 2000

OTHER PAPERS

- DP 107 **Our Home is a Slum: An Exploration of a Community and Local Government Collaboration in a Tenants' Struggle to Establish Legal Residency in Janata Squatters Colony, Mumbai, India**, YUVA, August 1999
- DP 108 **The Conditions and Consequences of Choice: Reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment**, Naila Kabeer, August 1999
- DP 109 **Partners in Time? Business, NGOs and Sustainable Development**, David F. Murphy and Jem Bendell, August 1999
- DP 110 **The Greening of Business in Mexico**, David Barkin, September 1999

ANNEX: PUBLICATIONS 1999–2000

- DP 111 **Internetworking for Social Change: Keeping the Spotlight on Corporate Responsibility**, Kelly O'Neill, September 1999
- DP 112 **The New Public Management and Crisis States**, George A. Larbi, September 1999
- DP 113 **New Directions in State Reform: Implications for Civil Society**, Yusuf Bangura, September 1999
- DP 114 **Information Technology, Globalization and Social Development**, Manuel Castells, September 1999
- DP 115 **Mapping Russian Cyberspace: Perspectives on Democracy and the Net**, Rafal Rohozinski, October 1999
- DP 116 **ICTs and Social Development: The Global Policy Context**, Cees Hamelink, October 1999
- DP 117 **Recent Changes in Social Conditions of Countries in Transition: Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States**, Wolf Scott, April 2000
- OPB 12 **Gender and the Expansion of Non-Traditional Export Crops in Uganda**, Deborah Kasente, Matthew Lockwood, Jessica Vivian and Ann Whitehead, May 2000
- OPB 13 **Leaving the Rice Fields, But Not the Countryside: Gender, Livelihood Diversification and Pro-Poor Growth in Rural Viet Nam**, Naila Kabeer and Tran Thi Van Anh, September 2000

NEWSLETTERS

Conference News

- **Perspectives on Social Development Research at the Millennium**, Report of the UNRISD International Conference, Rayong, Thailand, 26–28 May 1999
- **The Role of Civil Society in Policy Formulation and Service Provision**, Report of the UNRISD Geneva 2000 Seminar, New York, 31 March 2000
- **What Choices Do Democracies Have in Globalizing Economies? Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization**, Report of the UNRISD International Conference, Geneva, 27–28 April 2000
- **Gender Justice, Development and Rights: Substantiating Rights in a Disabling Environment**, Report of the UNRISD Workshop for Women 2000, New York, 3 June 2000

UNRISD News

(each issue published in English, French and Spanish)

- **UNRISD News**, No. 21, Autumn/Winter 1999
- **UNRISD News**, No. 22, Spring/Summer 2000
- **UNRISD News**, No. 23, Autumn/Winter 2000